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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: AGRICULTURE IN SZECHUAN, CHINA

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP

The first forecast of the Indian cotton crop places production at 4,452,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. The estimate at this time last season was 5,018,000 bales, while the final estimate was 4,718,000 bales of 478 pounds net. During the last 20 years the first forecast has ranged from 82.5 per cent to 106.4 per cent of the final estimate. Cotton plantings up to December 1 are estimated at 23,536,000 acres, a decrease of 1,456,000 acres under the 24,992,000 acres planted to December 1 last season. During the past twenty years the December estimate has ranged from 90.5 per cent to 101.6 per cent of the final estimate. Last season the final estimate was 26,484,000 acres.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market was easier during the week ended December 18, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Heavy hogs at that market averaged \$16.75 per 100 pounds, but were still nearly \$1.00 higher than a year ago. Lard at Hamburg also was easier at \$12.33, down \$1.68 from last year. See table, page 1007.

In the British cured pork market, also, the general tone was easier during the week ended December 18, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Averages of Liverpool quotations showed American green bellies down slightly at \$18.90 per 100 pounds, while hams were steady at \$22.16. Danish Wiltshires, however, were lower at \$23.25, with lard down to \$11.71. The bacon prices continue to run somewhat higher than last year. See table, page 1007.

The Bradford wool market was quiet during the week ended December 20, 1929, due partly to the approaching holidays and partly to the determination of buyers to defer extensive operations while the downward trend of prices continues. There has been a further weakening in the top market, according to a cablegram from Consul Thomson at Bradford. The production of yarn is falling off and there is no indication of immediate improvement, although quotations have been reduced. In general, wool textile machinery is less active than last week.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 world wheat production excluding Russia and China is now estimated at 3,415,000,000 bushels against 3,943,000,000 bushels in 1928. The estimates for both 1928 and 1929 have been revised during the past week. The 1929 production in the 38 countries from which reports have been received totals 3,113,692,000 bushels, which is 11 per cent below the production in the same countries in 1928.

The estimate of the production of wheat in the United States has been revised upward nearly 15 million bushels and now stands at 806,503,000 bushels against a revised estimate of 914,876,000 bushels in 1928. The durum production in the four principal States was 52,320,000 bushels this year compared with 97,291,000 bushels in 1928. The durum wheat acreage decreased from 6,833,000 acres in 1928 to 5,315,000 acres in 1929 and due to drought in important sections, yields averaged only 9.9 bushels per acre against 14.2 bushels in 1928. The production of spring wheat other than durum also showed a decrease from the 1928 production.

The first estimate of the 1929 wheat production in Scotland is 2,104,000 bushels. The revised estimate of the production in Chosen is 8,304,000 bushels. In Russia the rapid collectivization of agriculture is the outstanding feature of the agricultural year, according to reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The area for which contracts were made with the growers for autumn sowing in 1929 amounted to 31,320,000 acres, or 135 per cent of the "plan", compared with 12,133,000 acres last year.

Foreign growing conditionsEurope

Generally lower temperatures prevailed over Europe the latter part of the week ended December 19, with rain or snow practically everywhere, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. The southern part

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of central Europe has a light snow cover, but a general cover is needed. Winter sowing conditions in Hungary are officially reported as favorable. Weather reports from the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. indicate light snow cover in most sections and melting of snow in others, but crop conditions are reported unchanged.

Southern Hemisphere

Temperatures were near normal in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended December 16, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature in the North was 75° and in the south 72°, being 2° and 1° respectively, above normal. Only 0.2 inch of precipitation was reported in each district, which is about one-third the normal amount for this time of the year. In Australia moderate rains were reported in southern and eastern Victoria and showers in eastern New South Wales. A cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture confirmed the estimate of 112 million bushels for the 1929-30 Australian wheat production.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat from the United States from July 1 to December 14, 1929 were 82,235,000 bushels against 96,938,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended December 14 were 2,557,000 bushels against 3,665,000 bushels during the previous week and 2,624,000 bushels during the week ended December 15, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on December 13 were 151,573,000 bushels against 150,103,000 bushels on December 6 and 127,951,000 bushels on December 14, 1928. Receipts of wheat at Fort William, -Port Arthur during the week ended December 13 were 1,701,000 bushels. After the closing of the lakes on December 7 shipments declined, amounting to only 728,000 bushels during the week. Receipts and shipments at Vancouver increased during the week. Receipts were 1,296,000 bushels and shipments were 1,345,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign market conditionsEurope

European grain markets were mostly dull, but a slight improvement was noted the latter part of the week in some western European markets, particularly in Germany because of an expected increase in German import duties, Mr. Steere reports. The price of wheat at Hamburg on December 19 was the same as the previous week at \$1.63 per bushel, while the price of rye at Berlin increased from \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel during the same week.

China

More than half of the flour milling capacity of the Shanghai district became idle on December 1 due to lack of supplies of domestic wheat and inability to buy foreign wheat at current quotations, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Seven flour mills belonging to the largest milling company have been closed and are not expected to do much milling until the arrival of new crop wheat next May. Country buyers, however, may secure enough wheat for short period operations, but the available supplies are considered very small.

Millers are constantly watching foreign wheat quotations and flour prices along with the exchange rate in the hope of making purchases of American wheat for January or February shipments but have little confidence of being able to buy American wheat this season. The local flour market has been strong since the mills closed but large local stocks of more than 2 million sacks are depressing prices in the Tientsin market and are restricting further price recovery at this time. Flour was quoted at Shanghai mills at \$1.32 per sack on December 9 while on the same day quotations on American Club straight flour c.i.f. Shanghai were \$1.53 per sack.

United States wheat prices

Domestic grain markets were unsettled during the week ended December 19. There was little in the market news to greatly affect prices. Domestic visible supplies continue to be heavy with export demand dull. Prices turned down slightly following the December government crop report, previous to which prices had recovered some from an earlier low point. Prices at Liverpool fluctuated somewhat also, but not as much as on the domestic markets. On December 19, May futures at Chicago closed at 129 cents, four cents below the high close of the week and equal to the low close reached earlier in the week, as compared with 133 cents December 12 and 121 cents last year. The same futures at Liverpool closed at 139 cents on December 19,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing price of December and May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires <u>a/</u>	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	December futures											
Nov. 14	116	116	110	111	111	120	120	128	135	120	b/115	b/114
21	117	124	110	118	112	127	119	136	135	130	b/116	b/118
23c/	115	124	109	119	111	127	117	136	134	130	b/113	b/120
	May futures											
Dec. 5	122	138	115	130	116	137	123	149	133	149	b/112	b/126
12	122	133	115	126	116	133	124	144	134	140	b/110	b/120
19	121	129	114	122	115	129	123	138	134	139	b/110	b/120
26	121		114		115		123		134		b/111	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 2	119		111		112		121		132		b/110	
9	121		114		115		124		134		b/109	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.b/ February futures.c/ 1929 prices are as of November 27.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle <u>a/</u>	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 8	108	120	110	118	112	130	114	118	141	130	115	119
15	109	115	113	113	123	125	110	111	146	122	117	116
22	110	123	114	120	125	130	118	119	145	129	118	121
29	109	125	114	121	125	132	116	121	145	132	118	125
Dec. 6	109	130	113	125	124	138	117	128	143	138	116	128
13	107	122	111	120	121	130	117	124	141	132	117	124
20	107		111		123		110		137		118	
27	106		110		120		109		135		116	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 3	105		108		123		111		135		115	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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three cents below the high point of the week, as compared with 140 cents December 12 and 134 cents a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires were approximately unchanged from the week previous.

The cash wheat markets were much weaker during the week ended December 13 and prices declined materially. Hard spring and hard winter wheats declined to levels equal to those of three weeks ago, but durum and soft red winter did not decline as far, durum declining the least of all. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets declined eight cents to 122 cents per bushel as compared with 115 cents November 15 and 107 last year. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined eight cents to 130 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined six cents to 132 cents; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined five cents to 120 cents, while No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined only four cents to 124 cents per bushel. Western white, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations at Seattle, also declined four cents to 124 cents. Average prices for the week ended December 20 probably will show no great change from the previous week, but may be slightly lower. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent again during the week to seven cents in favor of Winnipeg, as compared with a spread of four cents in favor of Minneapolis last year.

Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in the United States was 40,629,000 bushels as compared with 43,366,000 bushels in 1928, according to the latest revised estimates. The production in 22 European countries has been revised upward and is now placed at 885,035,000 bushels against 887,363,000 bushels in 1928. See table, page 1001.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The final estimate of the 1929 barley crop in the United States shows a decrease of more than 6,000,000 bushels from the previous estimate to 307,105,000 bushels, compared with 357,487,000 bushels in 1928 and the 1923-1927 average of 208,783,000 bushels. The yield this year averaged only 23.2 bushels per acre against 28.4 bushels last year, which accounts for the lower production in spite of an increased acreage.

The total production in the 36 countries so far reported, which last year raised nearly 83 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, is now estimated at 1,391,049,000 bushels, a figure 2 per cent below

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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that of the same countries last year. The total for the 25 European countries reported is 742,022,000 bushels, or 8.5 per cent above the 1928 production. The first estimate of the 1929 barley crop in Scotland is 9.7 per cent below that of last year, and the smallest crop on record there. The previous estimate of the barley crop in Chosen has been reduced to 37,616,000 bushels, but this figure is still well above the 34,157,000 bushels raised last year. See barley production table, page 1002.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 64,206,000 bushels, a decrease of 6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. Exports of barley from the United States during the week ended December 14 were larger than for any of the preceding three weeks. See barley trade table, page 1004. Prices during that week declined a little. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis declined 3 cents to 59 cents per bushel, which was also 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 1005. It was reported early in December that barley quotations in Poland were slightly lower for immediate delivery but that the prices for spring shipments remained firm.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 13 stood at 22,991,000 bushels, about twice as much as on the same date last year, and nearly 4 times as much as in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 to December 13 amounted to 13,659,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,271,000 bushels.

Oats

The final estimate of the 1929 oats crop in the United States is 1,238,654,000 bushels, an increase of more than 12,000,000 bushels over the previous figure. It is about 200,000,000 bushels below the 1928 crop and 106,426,000 bushels below the 1923-1927 average. This decrease is due partly to the smaller per acre yield of 30.8 bushels compared with 34.5 bushels last year, and partly to a decrease of 1,517,000 acres in the area harvested.

The oats production in the 32 countries so far reported, which last year raised more than 93 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,397,556,000 bushels, a decrease of 7.3 per cent from that of the same countries last year. The European total for the 24 countries reported is 1,844,364,000 bushels, and increase of 6.3 per cent over the 1928 production. The first estimate of the oats crop in Scotland is 49,316,000 bushels, practically the same as that of 1928, but considerably above the small harvest of 1927. The previous estimate of the crop in Lithuania has

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been reduced by more than 5,000,000 bushels to 24,457,000 bushels. See oats production table, page 1003.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 14,103,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 31 per cent from the exports during the same periods last year. United States exports during the week ended December 14 increased over the very small shipments of the two preceding weeks. See oats export table, page 1004.

United States oats prices decreased slightly during that week. No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped one cent to 45 cents per bushel, which was 2 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing oats prices, page 1005. The price of oats in Germany was reported unchanged early in December and there continued to be a good volume of sales, but it was expected that the high prices quoted for spring delivery would have to be lowered.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on December 13 stood at 15,134,000 bushels compared with 11,524,000 bushels on the same date in 1928 and 6,202,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from August 1 to December 13 totaled 2,437,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 5,694,000 bushels.

Corn

The final estimate of the 1929 corn crop in the United States is 2,622,000,000 bushels, which is 7.0 per cent less than the 1928 crop of 2,819,000,000 bushels, and 4.6 per cent below the 1923-1927 average. The total acreage of corn in 1929 was 98,018,000 acres, 2.6 per cent less than in 1928, and 2.8 per cent less than the average from 1923 to 1927. The 1929 yield of 26.8 bushels per acre is 4.3 per cent below the 1928 yield of 28.0 bushels and 3.6 per cent below the ten-year average yield of 27.8 bushels.

The total production for the 17 countries so far reported, which last year raised 92 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia, has reached 3,410,037,000 bushels or 2.3 per cent above that of 1928. The 9 European countries so far reported show an increase of more than 83 per cent over the production in the same countries last year. See corn production table, page 1002.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 27,088,000 bushels, a decrease of 23 per cent from the exports of those countries during the same periods last year. United States corn exports during each of the past two weeks ran a little below 200,000 bushels, while Argentine exports for each of those weeks amounted to more than 4,500,000 bushels. See corn export table, page 1004.

The cash price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago remained at 93 cents per bushel during the week ended December 13, but December futures increased 7 cents to 97 cents per bushel, these prices being several cents above those of last year. During the same week Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn declined one cent for December and for May delivery to 74 and 72 cents respectively, which were considerably below the prices at the same time last year. The spread between the United States and the Argentine prices for December delivery during that week amounted to 23 cents per bushel. See table showing corn prices, page 1005. The corn market in western Europe was reported dull early in December.

SUGAR

In accordance with recommendations of the Sugar Defense Commission President Machado of Cuba has fixed the date for the opening of the Cuban sugar campaign at January 15, 1930. Cane cutting is permitted to begin before this date however. Estimates for the new crop range from 5,090,944 short tons as reported by the Cuban Department of Agriculture to 5,488,000 short tons, Willett and Gray's preliminary estimate. Other estimates by commercial firms place the crop at 5,264,000 short tons and 5,233,962 short tons. The official estimate for last season's crop was 5,775,179 short tons.

Satisfactory results from beet sugar factory operations were reported from most parts of Europe, according to a trade report dated December 12. Weather conditions up to that date had been generally favorable to the conservation of the stored beets.

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TOBACCO

The revised estimate of the 1929 Bulgarian tobacco crop is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at 55,050,000 pounds or more than double last year's production of 23,042,000 pounds, the smallest in decade. The area planted to tobacco increased from 53,000 acres in 1928 to 84,000 acres in 1929, an increase of 58 per cent.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

The flaxseed situation in November 1929

The month of November was characterized by a decline in flaxseed prices from the record levels reached in October in the markets at Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires. The market strengthened somewhat during the third week of the month with the publication by the Argentine government of estimates of acreage abandoned during the present season which was much above the normal, due to the prolonged drought during the early months of the season. Prices showed a further decline during the first week of December but are still well above December prices of recent years. The short crop of the present season in North America, a small carryover of old crop flaxseed in crushers' hands and in store at the principal markets, and reduced stocks of linseed oil in the United States have prevented any great decline in prices in the Minneapolis market and the margin of the Minneapolis price over that of Buenos Aires averaged \$1.12 per bushel for the third week of November.

The supply situation remains practically as reported last month. Commercial stocks in the United States and Canada on November 30 were 725,000 bushels below stocks at the same time last year, and 5,408,000 bushels below those of 1927. Stocks in commercial centers reporting to the United States government were 609,000 bushels compared with 1,343,000 bushels at the same time last year, and 4,703,000 bushels in 1927. Stocks in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada were 1,162,000 bushels compared with 1,153,000 bushels in 1928 and 2,476,000 bushels in 1927.

Exports of flaxseed from Argentina continue low. The bulk of the shipments is being taken by the United States and imports into European countries have declined in recent months. Exports from Argentina for the present season, January 1 to December 31, will be below those of the 1928 season; the total from January 1 to November 23 being approximately 10,000,000 bushels below those for the same period last year. Shipments from India during the current season remain well above those of last season. See Foreign Service release F.S./FF-45, December 16, 1929.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Lighter supplies and better conditions of American barreled apples on the Liverpool fruit auction Wednesday resulted in higher prices than during recent weeks, according to a cable from Mr. F. A. Motz, fruit specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. Boxed apples were in light supply and the demand, except for Jonathans, which were in variable condition, was good. Oregon Yellow Newtowns were in active demand. The condition of both barreled and boxed apples was generally good. Fewer barreled apples were arriving in a slack condition.

Prices paid for Yorks are still considerably below those received at this time a year ago but show considerable improvement over last week. The demand was slow for the low grade Virginia Ben Davis apples offered but was improved over last week. Virginia Delicious were also in better demand. Oregon Newtowns made the best prices for boxed apples on the auction with Newtowns from Washington second. In general boxed apples were selling at slightly lower prices than last week. Canadian barreled apple supplies were liberal at London while American supplies were light. Mr. Motz reports the demand is only for highly colored fruit. Oregon Yellow Newtowns sold at lower prices than those paid at Liverpool. Supplies of pears were light on the Liverpool auction but the demand was only fair. Only sound condition fruit is in demand. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-274, December 20, 1929.

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Preliminary surveys of the fruit outlook in Australia for the 1929-30 season indicate an abundant yield in practically all regions, while in New Zealand the outturn may prove to be a record one, according to consular and trade reports for November received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was still too early for any definite forecast of the coming crop but if indications of a record production prove accurate, American apples in England and continental Europe will encounter greater competition during the late months of the present United States export season than was experienced last year when crops in Australia were generally light.

The outlook for apples was reported by Vice Consul Cochran at Wellington to be excellent in all provinces of New Zealand. Heavy blossoming and setting took place in practically all districts and in some cases the blossoming was exceptionally heavy. In the Melrose district, however, too heavy blossoming on some varieties and dry weather caused a heavy fall of blossoms especially in Dunn's Favorite, while Jonathans were reported patchy in Central Otago. Pears blossomed well and promised good crops in most places.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Fruits of all kinds are expected to yield heavily in New South Wales in the present season. Quantity and quality are both expected to be high and the apple and pear areas are looking forward to a large production, according to a November trade report. An abundant yield of apples, apricots and other fruit is expected in Tasmania according to Consul McDonough at Sydney. Last year's crop was light and prospects in November indicated a much larger production for the present season. With the exception of apricots, all deciduous fruit trees promise good to heavy crops in Victoria and generally speaking prospects are good for all classes of fruit throughout Australia, according to a report from Consular Clerk Marion Johnson at Melbourne.

EXPORTS OF BERMUDA VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES: The first shipment of Bermuda vegetables to the United States for the 1929-30 season was made on the S.S. Bermuda on November 19 when 8,415 pounds of produce were invoiced through the consulate at Hamilton, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Merrell at that post. Since that date other shipments have brought the total up to 97,430 pounds for the period November 19 to November 30. Potatoes constituted 86,648 pounds of the shipments, kale 10,600 pounds, and parsley 182 pounds. During the corresponding period of the 1928-29 season shipments were as follows: 82,217 pounds of potatoes and 410 pounds of parsley.

With the exception of one shipment of potatoes no returns have as yet been received from the New York buyers, states Mr. Merrell. This lot of No. 1 sold at \$15.00 per barrel. While other shippers have received no returns it is reported that later shipments of No. 1 sold at \$13.00 and \$14.00. With the present favorable prices the fall potato crop will be shipped as fast as gathered, and the yield will be good as weather conditions have been very favorable. Approximately 400 acres were planted this year, which represents a reduction of 15 per cent from the fall potato planting in 1928. The fall crop of Bermuda potatoes is the red skinned Bliss Triumph grown from Long Island seed. Shipments of these will continue until April when shipments of Chile Garnets, also a red skinned variety, begin and continue until the end of the shipping season in June.

There has been a considerable reduction in the acreage devoted to parsley and carrots this year because of the low prices realized in the New York market last season. The bulk of these crops will be shipped to Canada this season.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

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TEN MONTH SLAUGHTER IN ARGENTINA: More cattle, sheep and hogs were slaughtered by freezing companies during the first 10 months of 1929 than during the same period of 1928. Cattle slaughter, estimated at 2,369,000, was 0.3 above the same period of 1928, but 14 per cent below 1927. The number of sheep killed during this period, estimated at 4,346,000, showed an increase of 15 per cent over 1928, and was considerably above 1926 and 1927. Hog slaughter showed the greatest increase during this period and at 399,000 was 32 per cent above the same period of 1928, and almost double the number killed in 1926 and in 1927. See page 1007.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION: Domestic wool prices made further declines during the past month following the weakening in foreign markets. Prices in Bradford and Australia had advanced rapidly after the announcement of the 33 per cent certailment in Australian offerings but by December 4 prices had receded slightly in London and Australia, although they were still mostly above October levels. New Zealand wool prices also declined at the Wellington sales. Continental markets were active during the first half of November, especially in tops and noils, but were less active during the latter half of the month. Stocks of tops held in commission combining establishments on December 1 amounted to 52,000,000 pounds, or about 7,000,000 less than on November 1, 1929, and about 6,000,000 greater than on December 1, 1928. Wool production in ten countries which usually produce three-fourths of the world's clip exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at about 2,588,000,000 pounds or about 5,000,000 pounds greater than the large clip of last year. Supplies for this season, including carryover in primary markets, are estimated as about 1.5 per cent greater than last year. See release, WOOL-22, December 14, 1929.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE: Butter quotations in the principal European markets were again materially lowered during the week ended December 19 as against a slight rise in the New York quotation. Copenhagen is now 5-1/2 cents under 92 score in New York, as compared with 3-1/2 cents a week ago and 6-1/2 cents a year ago. Both the foreign and domestic markets are weak as compared with the corresponding season of last year with Copenhagen 8-1/2 cents and New York 9-1/2 cents lower. Were the domestic market as strong now as last winter, the prevailing prices in European markets would, of course, have resulted in importation of butter, but under prevailing conditions at home and abroad foreign trade is negligible. Shipments now afloat from the Southern Hemisphere are practically the same as at this stage of the past two seasons. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 1007.

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OBSERVATIONS ON AGRICULTURE IN SZECHUAN PROVINCE, CHINA

Probably the outstanding characteristic of Chinese farming is the very skillful choice and adjustment of crops that will give maximum results under local growing conditions, according to information received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A report from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai, describing a trip through Szechuan province testifies to the thoroughness displayed in working the soil in most parts of the country. The crop yields can be regarded usually as the greatest that any given piece of land is capable of producing under reasonably favorable conditions.

However lacking the Chinese farmer may be in matters of seed selection and attention to disease and insect troubles, his methods must be considered thorough and scientific, Mr. Nyhus states, regardless of his lack of a scientific understanding of the traditional practices which he follows closely. He has secured from tradition knowledge that in most respects westerners have confirmed by laboratory methods. For the most part his laborious methods are an adjustment to low wage rates and poor economic conditions and are not unscientific as to principles of crop production. Some of the outstanding factors contributing to the low living standards of Chinese farmers are, Mr. Nyhus reports, over population, lack of education, lack of collective organized effort outside of the family unit and lack of official or governmental leadership.

Mr. Nyhus proceeded about 1,000 miles by boat up the Yangtse river from Shanghai to Chungking where the overland trip to Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan Province, began. The 250 miles between those two cities are traveled on foot over a road about 3 feet wide made of stone slabs. Coolies carry passengers in chairs, and all baggage and freight, between the river and the capital of the largest province in China, with a population of about fifty million people. Travel over that route, while primitive, is better organized than are most similar portages in China, and large numbers of men are regularly engaged in portering passengers and goods. For six days the scenery was an endless series of hills, frequently terraced to the top. It was apparent that the lack of modern methods has not prevented the Chinese farmers from reclaiming and utilizing by hand methods a maximum amount of land area for food production.

In the hilly country as much of the valleys and foothills are used for rice fields as the supply of irrigation water will permit, Mr. Nyhus observes. The irrigation water is collected in the valleys from the spring rains and limits those fields to one crop of rice. In May, the time of the Commissioner's observations, the paddy fields were already flooded or becoming green, and comprised probably 20 per cent of the cultivated land along the route traveled. On the sloping terraced hillsides, wheat, rapeseed and beans are the leading winter crops, but the cultivation of opium poppies appears to be claiming increasing attention. The winter crops are harvested in April or May and the land replanted to corn, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts as the most usual crops. Some localities also produce cotton, sugar cane, hemp and
a large

OBSERVATIONS ON AGRICULTURE IN SZECHUAN PROVINCE, CHINA, CONT'D

number of minor crops. Few Chinese provinces are as self-sufficient as is Szechuan. An important export product is wood-oil, extracted from nuts on trees grown in rough hillside districts.

The preeminent position of irrigation in a large part of China is illustrated by the extensive water works on the Plain of Chengtu, placed by some authorities among the most productive areas of the earth. An area about 40 miles wide and 90 miles long supports some five million people. Dating from 200 B.C. the waters of the Ming river have been utilized in an irrigation system based largely on the adaptation of natural water courses to the farmer's needs. Li Ping, Emperor ruling in 200 B.C., devised the existing main artificial channels. An endless network of streams and ditches provides every paddy field with water and drainage. So important is the functioning of the system that the annual cleaning of sediment from the rock-lined ditches has become a religious as well as a civil festival. The interest displayed by all the Plains communities in caring for irrigation works stands as a good example of cooperative effort which might well be applied elsewhere in China.

The temperatures in western Szechuan are similar to those of the Shanghai region but the rainfall is materially less, Mr. Nyhus reports. Although far from liberal, the rainfall during the winter and spring is generally sufficient for the winter crops of wheat, rapeseed and beans. That fact is important in explaining a large part of the province's self-sufficiency as compared with some of the northern provinces where serious winter and spring droughts restrict production. The April and May rains of Szechuan also are considerable sources of weather as against the light rains in those months on the North China Plain. Mountain ranges to the north and west appear to have a favorable effect on rainfall in Szechuan.

Inadequate transportation probably is the largest single factor hampering economic development in Szechuan Province, as is true also in most of China. Although a very productive province, the comparative isolation of Szechuan has held off the pressure of economic changes taking place along the coast. Transportation is confined almost exclusively to porters and hand-propelled river boats, both of which are slow and expensive, being subject to heavy transit taxes. The hilly country has retarded railway construction, but a start has been made in motor road construction. So far, motor transport is utilized largely for passenger carrying. The leading road project is one of 125 miles from Chengtu to Suining, along the Chengtu-Chingking route. The project has a somewhat cooperative character, since the communities affected constructed sections of the road under a general plan. Additional signs of progress in Szechuan are the street widening and paving projects in Chengtu. That idea was unpopular until merchants discovered that better streets brought them more business.

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GRAIN PRODUCTION IN PORTUGAL

The 1929 production of grains in Portugal is generally above that of the past three years. The wheat crop is estimated at 11,096,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 47 per cent over the 1928 harvest, though a little below that of 1927. The rye crop is estimated at 5,315,000 bushels, an increase of 55.5 per cent over that of last year, and the largest harvest since 1924. The barley production is placed at 2,021,000 bushels, and the oats production at 6,063,000 bushels, both of these crops being the largest since 1925. The increase in the barley harvest over that of last year is 33.7 per cent, and the increase in the oats harvest is 56.4 per cent.

The following table shows the preliminary 1929 estimates of these grains compared with the harvests of the preceding five years.

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1924	10,566	6,793	2,083	6,297
1925	12,486	4,599	2,207	6,282
1926	8,560	3,614	1,435	4,747
1927	11,447	4,677	1,982	5,528
1928	7,546	3,413	1,512	3,876
1929	11,096	5,315	2,021	6,063

SCOTLAND: Grain production, 1924 to 1929

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1924.....	1,829	6,020	49,070	31,547
1925.....	2,016	6,347	50,120	37,147
1926.....	2,091	5,087	52,500	33,563
1927.....	2,427	4,387	43,400	29,829
1928.....	2,315	4,807	49,280	38,528
1929	2,104	4,342	49,316	43,120

By cable from American Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States, revised ..	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,987	806,508	88.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	293,899	51.9
Mexico	b/ 11,481	10,333	11,890	11,031	11,559	104.8
Total (3)	898,708	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,492,633	1,111,966	74.5
Europe, 24 count. prev. reported	1,326,128	1,182,356	1,250,032	1,385,488	1,385,915	100.0
Scotland	2,273	2,091	2,427	2,315	2,104	90.9
Total Europe (25)	1,328,401	1,191,447	1,252,459	1,337,803	1,388,019	100.0
Africa (4)	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	119,001	113.9
Asia, 3 count. prev. rept'd	380,929	368,777	380,592	328,166	363,195	110.7
Chosen, revised	6,898	10,241	9,043	8,595	8,304	96.6
Total Asia (4)	387,827	379,018	389,635	336,761	371,499	110.3
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	2,706,983	2,908,950	3,117,578	3,321,666	2,990,485	90.0
Southern Hemisphere (2)	96,531	169,044	123,875	166,655	123,207	73.9
Total above count. (38)	2,803,514	3,077,994	3,241,453	3,488,321	3,113,692	89.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
RYE						
United States, revised ..	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	12,919	88.4
Europe, 20 count. prev. reported	937,628	723,879	783,716	872,606	870,753	99.8
Bulgaria, revised	b/ 8,345	7,133	6,951	9,220	8,538	92.6
Estonia, revised	8,129	4,490	6,735	5,537	5,744	103.7
Total Europe (22)	954,102	735,502	797,402	887,363	885,035	99.7
Total above count. (24)	992,289	788,476	870,517	945,347	938,583	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	1,025,000	818,000	891,000	972,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States, revised..	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2).....	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,878	407,572	82.5
Europe, 24 count. prev. reported.....	658,579	627,413	610,580	679,367	737,680	108.6
Scotland.....	7,173	5,087	4,387	4,807	4,342	90.3
Total Europe (25).....	665,752	632,500	614,967	684,174	742,022	108.5
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	701,000	674,000	659,000	741,000	800,000	108.0
Africa (4).....	103,667	71,679	84,607	111,377	103,894	93.3
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	100,784	98,687	97,807	95,183	98,096	103.1
Chosen, revised.....	32,243	36,408	35,312	34,157	37,616	110.1
Total Asia (3).....	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	135,712	104.9
Total N. Hemis. (34)...	1,132,533	1,124,166	1,195,513	1,418,769	1,339,200	97.9
Southern Hemisphere (2)	1,352	1,145	924	1,153	1,849	160.4
Total above count. (36)	1,133,885	1,125,311	1,196,437	1,419,922	1,391,049	98.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China.	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,670,000	1,642,000	98.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,479,000	1,716,000		
CORN						
United States, revised..	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (3).....	2,863,023	2,786,608	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,688,910	92.4
Europe, 8 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged..	431,785	499,600	354,360	281,544	557,175	197.9
Italy.....	102,676	118,088	83,938	64,990	94,798	145.9
Total Europe (9).....	534,461	617,688	438,298	346,534	651,973	188.1
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	581,000	654,000	478,000	378,000		
Africa (3).....	4,326	5,871	5,127	7,393	4,803	65.0
Manchuria, revised.....	(39,000)	109,836	102,041	68,532	63,446	92.6
Lebanon Republic and Alaouite.....	(900)	748	866	669	905	135.3
Total Asia (2).....	(59,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,351	93.0
Total N. Hemis. (17)...	3,441,710	3,520,751	3,395,526	3,332,810	3,410,037	102.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,693,000	3,805,000	3,669,000	3,621,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,138,000	4,474,000	4,344,000	4,208,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Main crop.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States, revised ..	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,518,924	80.3
Europe, 23 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	1,730,584	1,631,780	1,559,589	1,668,138	1,770,591	106.1
Scotland.....	44,507	52,500	43,400	49,280	49,316	100.1
Lithuania, revised.....	22,910	30,182	16,741	18,377	24,457	133.1
Total Europe (24).....	1,798,001	1,714,462	1,619,730	1,735,795	1,844,364	106.3
Est. European total						
Excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,739,000	1,830,000	1,986,000	108.6
Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,483	18,506	20,861	112.7
Lebanon Republic.....	(50)	52	52	41	62	151.2
Total N. Hemis. (30)...	3,310,779	3,356,372	3,255,572	3,655,172	3,384,211	92.6
Southern Hemisphere (2)	10,945	7,562	9,245	11,565	13,345	115.4
Total above count. (32)	3,321,725	3,363,934	3,264,817	3,666,737	3,397,556	92.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,818,000	3,554,000	93.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,492,000	3,925,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CHOSEN: Grain area and production, 1925 to 1929

Year	Wheat		Barley		Rice cleaned
	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 bushels	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 bushels	
1925	887	10,509	2,164	40,361	4,641,051
1926	895	10,241	2,185	36,408	4,806,801
1927	897	9,043	2,190	35,312	5,434,540
1928	896	8,595	2,209	34,157	4,244,783
1929	875	8,304	2,294	37,616	4,333,561

International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXP.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year begin.	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
July 1								
U. States ...	36,580	56,996	76	216	232	Dec. 14	41,894	17,100
Canada	25,128	38,668				Oct. 31	11,843	4,806
Argentina ...	11,598	b/ 8,458	b/ 50			Nov. 30	b/ 142	b/ 3,092
Danubian								
count. b/	27,242	19,408	3,992			Nov. 30	14,425	39,208
Total	100,548	123,530					66,304	64,206
OATS, EXPORTS								
Year begin.								
July 1								
U. States ...	9,621	16,302	12	11	76	Dec. 14	9,659	5,786
Canada	7,424	19,532				Oct. 31	9,913	2,828
Argentina ...	28,751	b/ 24,102	b/ 68			Nov. 30	b/ 760	b/ 4,865
Danubian								
count. b/	878	49	78			Nov. 30	49	624
Total	46,674	59,985					20,381	14,103
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
CORN, EXP.								
Year begin.								
November 1								
U. States ..	20,556	41,636	64	199	193	Dec. 14	7,210	898
Danubian								
count. b/	15,266	531	1,054			Nov. 30	0	2,323
Argentina ..	268,685	b/ 206,817	b/ 2,447	b/ 4,697	b/ 4,528	Dec. 14	24,652	b/ 21,210
U. of South								
Africa ...	23,809	c/ 22,457	c/ 1,200			Nov. 30	c/ 3,300	c/ 2,657
IMPORTS:								
Year begin.								
November 1								
U. States ..	1,436	349						
Total exp.								
less U.S.								
imports ...	326,880	271,092					35,162	27,088

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

December 23, 1929

Foreign Crops and Markets

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FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 20	105	102	Dec. 77	Dec. 99	Oct. 86	Oct. 89	Dec. 86	Feb. 93	42	49	63	64
27	97	98	78	97	89	87	39	90	41	49	65	60
Oct. 4	95	98	80	97	92	86	92	90	42	50	64	61
					Nov.	Nov.						
11	102	99	82	96	95	89	95	91	42	48	64	61
18	97	95	81	93	95	88	95	89	41	46	61	58
25	98	92	81	92	96	84	97	86	42	45	64	56
Nov. 1	88	91	82	92	97	84	99	86	41	46	65	59
								Dec.				
8	84	90	83	89	97	80	99	82	42	45	61	60
15	86	85	85	86	97	73	99	75	44	43	61	58
					Dec.	Dec.	May	May				
22	86	92	86	89	98	76	92	74	46	46	64	61
29	84	87	85	88	96	75	84	71	46	45	63	61
Dec. 6	83	88	84	90	94	75	31	73	47	46	63	62
13	82	88	90	97	94	74	80	72	47	45	62	59

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter in freezing and chilling establishments 10 months
1929 with comparisons

Kind of animal	January - October			
	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	2,514	2,786	2,383	2,339
Sheep	2,291	2,992	3,783	4,346
Hogs	205	204	302	399

Ministerio de Agricultura Division de Contrator del Comercio de Carne.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 14, 1928 and 1929

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-December 14, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 14		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a</u> /.....	70,557	54,590	1,808	1,465	2,509	1,753
Wheat flour <u>b</u> /...	26,331	27,645	865	705	1,156	804
Rye	8,511	2,357	5	2	5	5
Corn	8,227	3,753	84	64	199	193
Oats	7,785	3,858	519	12	11	76
Barley <u>a</u> /.....	42,545	16,880	95	76	216	232
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 14					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire s..	112,154	120,340	2,337	924	694	310
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides	117,738	139,629	2,699	2,671	3,393	3,218
Lard.....	707,612	775,887	18,704	10,523	22,955	20,317
Pickled pork.....	31,351	40,674	334	265	245	174

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 1,530,000 bush., flour 79,200 bbls; San Francisco barley 232,000 bush., rice -- lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	To and incl. Date	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Canada:								
Shipments, 4								
markets <u>b</u> /...	333,335	452,649	9,385	6,535	2,073	Dec. 14	306,353	116,204
United States..	206,259	163,687	2,170	3,665	2,557	" "	89,598	79,897
Argentina.....	178,135	217,903	1,220	3,341	3,012	" "	55,750	95,337
Australia.....	72,962	114,272	196	520	1,056	" "	25,375	21,200
Russia.....	5,403	8	0	0	0	" "	8	0
Danube & Bul. <u>c</u> /	32,847	33,842	832	756	360	" "	1,348	12,904
British India..	15,668	11,739	0	0	0	" "	296	327
Total.....	844,614	966,622	13,803	14,817	3,058		479,523	325,215

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.c/ Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.d/ Net imports.

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Dec. 20, 1928	Dec. 12, 1929	Dec. 19, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.50	39.50	40.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	45.03	35.93	34.52
Berlin, 1a quality	46.02	36.95	35.87
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	45.84	38.67	37.15
Dutch, unsalted	46.71	39.76	39.32
New Zealand	39.97	35.41	34.76
New Zealand, unsalted	42.80	39.76	39.97
Australian	39.76	34.76	34.11
Australian, unsalted	40.41	36.50	34.98
Argentine, unsalted	36.87	33.89	32.59

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Dec. 19, 1928	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 18, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	95,991	60,278	77,855
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.83	17.02	16.75
Price of lard, tcs, Hamburg ..	"	14.01	12.69	12.33
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	23,347	16,595	23,531
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.24	11.84	11.71
American short cut green hams	"	24.77	22.16	22.16
American green bellies	"	18.47	19.01	18.90
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	21.72	24.12	23.25
Canadian green sides	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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